

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1852.

NO. 18.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.  
New Administration—Wool Carding  
and Weaving.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that  
he has purchased of Mr. D. L. Hays, at the  
Point, north Glasgow, his Carding Machine, and is  
PREPARED TO CARD WOOL,  
with promptness and neatness. He is also prepared  
to do all kinds

COUNTRY WEAVING,  
and pledges himself in both branches, to attend to  
all orders in a workmanlike manner.  
Ferryage paid on all Wool from Saline.—  
Wool received at Mr. Carson's Tin Shop, Glasgow.  
JOHN SUTLIF.

April 11, 1852.—1f  
**DR. W. T. DAMERON**  
Baltimore, Mo.,  
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES  
to the citizens of Montville, and vicinity.  
Office over McCampbell, Coates & Smith,  
store rooms.  
Huntsville, Aug. 2, 1851.—1f

CARD.  
**DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL**  
have associated themselves in the practice of  
Medicine, &c. Office next door to Dr. V's  
residence.  
August 7, 1851.

F. A. SAVAGE.  
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
Hats, Caps, Hand and Quakering, Nails, &c.,  
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,  
Attorney at Law, Linn County, Mo.  
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in  
Linn and the adjoining counties. All busi-  
ness entrusted to his care will receive prompt at-  
tention.  
April 3, 1851.

**LOGAN D. DAMERON,**  
DEALER IN  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment  
of sensible goods.

**JOHN C. CRAWLEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,  
WILL give prompt attention to all business  
entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard  
and adjoining counties.  
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.  
Glasgow, June 19, 1851.—1f

**PREWITT & HENRY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.,  
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them  
in Howard, and the counties adjoining—  
Particular attention paid to collecting.  
Office in Cruger's Frame building two  
doors above the Recorder's Office.  
November 15, 1851.—1f

**G. H. BURKHARTT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph,  
Charlton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair  
and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will  
receive his prompt attention.  
Office in the second story above McCampbell &  
Coates's store.  
October 24.—1f

**THOS. SHACKELFORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,  
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Sa-  
line, Cooper, Randolph and Charlton coun-  
ties. Office on first street.

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
DRS. POWELL & BOWERS have associated  
themselves together in the practice of Medi-  
cine, and will give prompt attention to all calls.  
No extra charge for consultation, where either  
of them are employed.  
Cambridge, Jan 22, 1852

**BROWN, THATCH & HART,**  
DEALERS IN  
Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's  
FURNISHING GOODS.  
166, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Nov. 6, 1851.

**TRIPLETT, MFADIN & CO.,**  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
No. 10, Commercial Street,  
(Between West and Washington Avenue.)  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to  
sales of TOBACCO, HEMP, BACON,  
LARD, GRAIN, &c., shipped to them, and will  
make liberal cash advances on same when required.  
January 22, 1852.—4m.

F. W. BIGGLES, DR. T. H. GRAVER,  
**F. W. DIGGES & CO.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
(Corner of Market and First Street.)  
GLASGOW, MO.

**DR. H. WALKER,**  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens  
of the place and vicinity.  
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and  
residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which  
places he can always be found, when not profes-  
sionally absent.  
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852

**F. P. CHILES,**  
GENERAL PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Office, No. 116 Central Warehouse, Second Street,  
near Planters' Tobacco Warehouse,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Liberal cash advances on consignments.  
Particular attention paid to the selling of Tobacco  
as well as other produce. [mh25-3m.

**SMITH & MATTHEWS,**  
CABINET MAKERS,  
Water Street, Glasgow.  
WILL make to order, in the neatest and most  
fashionable style, and from the best materials all  
kinds of FURNITURE.  
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.  
Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on  
hand.  
Shop second door above the Post Office.  
May 27, 1851.

**GLASGOW HOUSE,**  
OPPOSITE STEAM BOAT LANDING,  
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.  
THIS large and commodious house is open for  
the reception of travellers and resident board-  
ers. Having procured a competent assistant, the  
proprietor feels confident that entire satisfaction  
will be given to all.  
Good stables conveniently situated attended by  
careful bootlers. Stage office for the East, West,  
and North also kept here.  
Bar supplied with choice Liquors, Wines,  
and Cigars.  
May 6, 1852. EMILY A. CHILES.

## THE TIMES.

BY CLARK H. GREEN.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.  
Office on Water Street, Up Stairs, next door to the  
Glasgow House.

TERMS—  
\$2 In Advance—\$3 At the End of the Year.  
\$1 In Advance to Clubs of 10.  
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sertion, and Fifty Cents for subsequent ones.  
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Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper  
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Huntsville—G. H. BURKHARTT.  
Bloomington—THOMAS G. SHARP.  
Linn—CARLOS BOARDMAN.  
Cambridge—JOHN H. GROVE.  
Chillicothe—W. C. SAMUEL.  
Milan—STEPHENS, HINES & CO.

James S. Green.

The Paris Mercury of the 23d ult. says:  
"The Democratic candidate for Congress  
in this district, addressed a very respectable  
portion of the people in this place on Friday  
last. The speech fell far below our ex-  
pectations, and had it not been in several  
instances a little over-spiced so as to make  
it suit the Democracy, the Whigs could  
have taken but little exception to it—in  
short it was calculated neither to build up  
the Democracy, injure the Whigs, or add  
to his character as a public speaker. He  
appeared to be particularly after votes, and  
seemingly has set out in the present canvass  
upon the principle which actuated the poor  
sailor on a sinking ship at sea, who, not  
knowing in whose hands he might fall, and  
wishing to be on the safe side, attempted to  
make 'fair weather' with both Lord and  
Devil. So with Mr. Green. In order to  
make his election sure, he is desirous of  
making peace with all parties, as his pros-  
pects at this time seem rather 'dark and  
lowering'—SAFETY requiring that he should  
'be a peace' with those with whom he  
has heretofore been so much at variance,  
and upon whom he has so lavishly poured  
his 'wrath and billingsgate.' A change  
seems to have 'come over the spirit of his  
dreams,' entertaining a more exalted opinion  
of the Whigs and Bentinites than he  
formerly did—declaring that at least one-  
third of the Whigs were true Republicans!  
And as to the Bentinites, he would at begin  
to prosper them for entertaining certain  
opinions differing with him, and for enter-  
taining which but a short time since they  
were denounced as Fossilizers and deserters  
from the true Democratic faith—not so  
much as alluding to Col. Benton, only by  
way of borrowing one of his cant phrases in  
illustrating a point. But like all of his  
speeches, his presumption, want of candor  
and fairness, stuck out quite prominent—  
presumption in supposing that he could  
'soft soap' Whigs into his support, and  
that the people were so ignorant that he  
could cram anything down their throats—  
want of candor and fairness in his state-  
ments and illustrations. He claimed that  
the Whigs had the advantage of the Demo-  
cracy, inasmuch as they had no platform  
of principles, while the Democratic platform  
stood out in bold relief—therefore the  
Whigs could only be judged by their actions.  
Grant it, and does it not speak volumes in  
favor of the Whig party? For actions speak  
louder than words. The Democracy  
profess one thing and practice another.  
While Whigs 'show their faith by their  
works.' When he alluded to the Jefferson  
city platform the countenances of the De-  
mocracy seemed to light up with evident  
satisfaction, expecting him to take it up  
plank by plank and explain it to their com-  
prehension, for we have heard several of  
them say that it was such a jumbled up mass  
they didn't understand it—but their counte-  
nances soon changed, as he barely men-  
tioned it by way of giving in to support the  
nominees of the State Convention—prudence  
dictated this as the wisest course. He  
jumped from this on to the Baltimore plat-  
form, but this was soon disposed of, as it  
contains, with but few exceptions, nothing  
more than high sounding constitutional ab-  
stractions and political dogmas of no practi-  
cal import. He rested however for a while  
upon that plank in the platform which as-  
serts that 'Congress possesses no constitu-  
tional power to commence and carry on a  
general system of internal improvements,'  
and attempted to show how he could sup-  
port this doctrine and consistently vote  
appropriations for the improvement of certain  
rivers and harbors. Upon this point he  
diverged his position as clear as mud, and if  
any body understands just exactly where he  
stands upon this subject, we confess they  
can 'see farther into a mill stone' than we  
can. He admitted that he sustained Polk's  
veto of the river and harbor bill because  
some of the items of said bill were objects  
of a local character and also voted against  
a resolution which was introduced in the  
House pending the discussion of said veto,  
which asserted the doctrine that the power  
to improve rivers and harbors was deduced  
from that clause of the constitution which  
declares that Congress possesses the power  
'to regulate commerce with foreign nations,  
and among the States and with the Indian  
tribes,' he deducing it from that clause  
which gives Congress the power to 'pro-  
vide and sustain a Navy.' He admits the  
power in Congress to improve certain riv-  
ers and harbors, but by his vote denied that  
power because it was asserted that the power  
was drawn from a different clause of the  
constitution from that which he draws it!—  
Now here is a distinction with but little  
difference. He also asserted that he is in  
favor of and voted for appropriations for re-

moving obstructions from the Mississippi  
and Missouri rivers, and at the same time  
approved Polk's veto of a bill containing ap-  
propriations for these very identical objects!—  
forsooth, the bill contained local objects!  
Now we should like to know if the Mis-  
souri is not local, running as it does  
through the very heart of our State, and  
susceptible of improvement by the State?  
And if it is constitutional for Congress to  
improve this river, should anyone have con-  
stitutional scruples about voting appropri-  
ations for the Illinois and other rivers similar  
situated? But, says Mr. Green, it is ne-  
cessary to improve the Missouri for the safe  
transportation of troops and military stores.  
Well, cannot the same be said of other riv-  
ers? Pray, tell us, if it is important to the  
general government, for the purposes be-  
fore specified, that the Missouri river should  
be cleared of all obstructions, and as this  
stream is well known to be not very safe,  
and quite uncertain, would it be unconsti-  
tutional to appropriate the amount neces-  
sary to improve this river towards completing  
the Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph  
Railroads, or either? The object of both  
being the same, could Mr. Green have any  
constitutional objection to voting appropri-  
ations for this purpose? The transportation  
by rail road being much cheaper, safer and  
speedier. Besides, if he was willing to  
vote a donation of the public lands for these  
purposes, could he object, on constitutional  
grounds, to the proceeds of the public  
lands to these enterprises, were it neces-  
sary? While upon this subject he asserted  
his claim to a portion of the praise due the  
members of Congress from this State in se-  
curing the passage of the land bill. Upon  
this subject he seemed quite sensitive, and  
thought Mr. Miller had meted out to him,  
by Whig presses, more than was justly due  
him—he had faithfully discharged his duty  
as did the balance of the delegation—but  
was not entitled to all the credit of the pas-  
sage of that bill. Mr. Green thought that  
some little credit was due him, notwith-  
standing he was in Congress four years and  
failed to get the bill through—yet he used  
his best exertions, and did much towards  
preparing the minds of the members for a  
favorable consideration of the bill during the  
present session. But like himself, many  
of those upon whom he made these impres-  
sions were not elected to the present Con-  
gress, and their seats are filled by new men  
—consequently the principal part of his la-  
bor was lost, and our present delegation had  
new material to deal with—hence they took  
a new start and pushed the matter right  
through. One of the reasons assigned by  
Mr. Green why he could not get the bill  
through the House, is a pretty strong one  
why the people should again elect Mr. Mil-  
ler, which was, that he had to contend with  
a Whig majority in the House, and he had  
not the influence he would have had in the  
hands of a Democratic majority. Well, according to this,  
Mr. Miller has accomplished a feat in a body  
of Democrats, which Mr. Green admits he  
could not accomplish in a body of Whigs,  
and that too, after a trial of four years.

The New York Evening Post persists in  
its assertion that 'the Platform' adopted by  
the Democratic National Convention amounts  
to nothing—and that the resolutions were  
never, in any proper sense, passed at all. It  
says:  
"With regard to the resolutions said to  
have been adopted by the Convention, just  
before it does its close, called in some quar-  
ters, 'the Platform,' we reassert, in strong-  
er terms, what we said yesterday. Further  
inquiries into the circumstances satisfy us  
that, in saying that they did not express  
the sense of the Convention, we used the  
least expressive phrase the case would justify.  
They were not adopted by the Convention.  
Three-fourths of the members—more  
than three-fourths, it is said by some—had  
left the room; not more than a dozen of the  
rest knew what was doing. Mr. Davis, the  
President of the Convention, had been obli-  
ged, by exhaustion, to leave the Chair. Mr.  
Irving was in his place, and was exerting  
himself vainly to establish something like  
order. The main business of the Convention  
had been completed; members and other  
delegates were talking it over with each other,  
and everything was attended to but what  
was going on beside the Chair.  
In the midst of the bustle and confusion,  
in the midst of loud conversations, shouts,  
and noise of the hasty entrance and depart-  
ures—something was read which nobody  
heard, and concerning which very few were  
aware that it was reading. Mr. Irving put  
the question on all the resolutions in a lump.  
The ayes, in that fragment of a Convention,  
just in the bustle of breaking up, were more  
numerous than the noes, and he declared  
the resolutions adopted. From one of the  
members then in Convention, who was de-  
cidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions  
and would have voted against them if he had  
been given an opportunity, we have it, that  
he did not even hear the resolutions put to  
vote, and was not aware of this pretence  
that they had been adopted till he heard of it  
afterwards. A Platform made in this  
manner does not even deserve the name of a  
farce which we yesterday gave it. A farce  
is played before an audience which is aware  
of what is going on."

Fire at Mayville, Ky.  
A fire occurred at Mayville, on Tuesday,  
the 15th inst., which destroyed the pork-  
house and packing establishment of Messrs.  
Coons & Dobyns. Loss estimated at \$20,000  
or \$25,000, partly insured. The exact  
amount of insurance is not ascertained on  
account of the whole of the pork belonging  
to parties in N. York city. The buildings,  
consisting of five in number, were insured  
for about two-thirds of their real value, and  
contained 1,000 barrels, beside a large  
quantity of bulk pork.

From the Washington Republic.

**Mr. Pierce and the Cumberland Road.**  
We have already placed before our readers  
the official record of Mr. Pierce's action  
while a member of Congress in opposition to  
a bill appropriating large amounts for the  
improvement of harbors and rivers. We  
have shown that by his constant antagonism  
to a measure of this character, Mr. Pierce  
did all he could to cripple the commerce and  
energies of the States adjoining the great  
chain of northern lakes, of more than one of  
the seaboard States, and of all the States  
watered by the Ohio, Mississippi and Mis-  
souri rivers.

In perfect consistency with his proceed-  
ings upon this measure, and with the prin-  
ciple of hostility to internal improvements  
for which Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, votes  
to him the particular thanks of the demo-  
cracy, Mr. Pierce figures in the Congres-  
sional votes as the opponent of a bill to "con-  
tinue the Cumberland road in the States of  
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois." The Congres-  
sional Globe furnishes the following history  
of the progress of the bill through its last  
stage in the House of Representatives, on  
the 29th of June, 1836:

The House then proceeded to the consid-  
eration of the bill to continue the Cumber-  
land road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and  
Illinois; the question being on its passage—  
Mr. McCarty entered at some length into a  
review of the provisions of the bill, and  
urged his objections against it in its present  
shape. He then moved to re-commit it,  
with the following instructions:

"Strike out from the provisional clause in  
the first section to the end of the section; and  
strike out the second section, and insert the  
following:  
"SECTION 2. And be it further enacted,  
That the money hereby appropriated for the  
continuation of said road in Indiana and  
Ohio shall be applied to the graduation and  
bridging of the same, to be let out in con-  
tracts and sections, upon public notice, to  
the lowest bidders, by such superintendent  
or superintendents, engineer or engineers,  
as may have charge of said road, under the  
direction of the Secretary of War: Provided,  
That the said Secretary of War may direct so  
much of the appropriation for the continua-  
tion of the road in Ohio as may be neces-  
sary for the completion thereof east of  
Springfield, to be applied to that purpose:  
And provided, That not more than twenty  
thousand dollars of the amount thus appro-  
priated for the continuation of the road in  
Indiana, shall be applied in the collection of  
materials for the bridge over the Wabash."

After a few words from Messrs. A. Mann,  
T. Webster and Boon—  
Mr. Vanderpool moved the previous  
question. But the House refused to second  
it—ayes 64, noes 69.

After some remarks by Mr. T. Webster—  
Mr. Hannegan moved an additional  
instruction to strike from the bill every thing  
in relation to a bridge across the Wabash  
river.

Mr. Lane said it was not his object to  
detain the House by a speech, and more es-  
pecially not to make a speech against the  
bill, or to submit a motion, by which it  
adopted, would of necessity result in its  
defeat; on the contrary, to insure its pas-  
sage by asking the previous question; this  
was seconded by the House—ayes 75, noes  
46.

Mr. McCarty called for the yeas and nays  
on ordering the main question; they were  
ordered, and were—ayes 101, nays 74—as  
follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ash, Ashley, Barton,  
Beale, Bean, Boon, Brown, Buchanan,  
Burns, Campbell, Carr, Casey, Chaney,  
Chapin, Clark, Comer, Corwin, Craig, Deberry,  
Cushman, Darling, Davis, Deberry,  
Dickerson, Doubleday, Fairfield, Farlin, W.  
K. Fuller, Galbraith, Jas. Garland, Gillet,  
Jos. Hall, Hamer, Saml. S. Harrison, Albert  
G. Harrison, Hayes, Henderson, Hobley,  
Huntingdon, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Jarvis,  
Jos. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, Cay. Johnson,  
Henry Johnson, John W. Jones, Benjamin  
Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard,  
Lane, Lansing, Logy, Gideon Lee, T. Lee,  
Leonard, Logan, Lucas, Abijah Mann, Job  
Mann, Win. Mason, Moses, Mason, Sampson,  
May, McKenna, McKim, McKim, McKim,  
McKin, McLene, Miller, Morgan, Owens,  
Page, Park, Patterson, Franklin Pierce,  
Ditte J. Pearce, Phelps, John Reynolds,  
Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Rouse, Russell,  
Schenck, Seymour, Shinn, Smith, Speight,  
Sutherland, Taylor, John Thompson, Tou-  
cey, Towns, Turner, Vanderpool, Washing-  
ton, Elisha Whittelsey, and Thomas T.  
Whittelsey—101.

NAYS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Chilton  
Allen, Heman Allen, Bailey, Beaumont,  
Booke, Bond, Briggs, Bunch, John Calhoun,  
Wm. B. Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, George  
Chambers, John Chambers, John F. H.  
Claiborne, Coles, Crain, Everett, Forester,  
French, Fry, Granger, Grayson, Grennell,  
Griffin, Hannegan, Harlan, Harper, Hawes,  
Hawkins, Heister, Hoar, Hopkins, How-  
ard, Howell, Hunt, Wm. Jackson, Jones,  
Jenifer, Lawler, Lewis, Lincoln, Love,  
Martin, McCarty, Mercer, Milligan, Mont-  
gomery, Morris Parker, Patton, James A.  
Pearce, Phillips, Henry L. Pinckney, Putts,  
Reecher, Robertson, Rogers, Aug. H. Shep-  
perd, Slade, Sloane, Spangler, Standefor,  
Storer, Talfierro, Underwood, Vinton,  
Webster, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Will-  
iams, and Wise—74.

So the House determined that the main  
question be now put.

Mr. McCarty called for the yeas and nays  
on the passage of the bill, which were or-  
dered, and were—ayes 105, nays 82—as  
follows:

YEAS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Ash,  
Ashley, Barton, Booke, Boon, Borden,  
Briggs, Brown, Buchanan, Cambreleng,  
Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chapin, Clark, Cor-  
win, Cramer, Darling, Davis, Denny,  
Dickerson, Doubleday, Edger, Fowler, Fry,

W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillet, Granger,  
Grennell, Hamer, Hannegan, S. S. Harri-  
son, A. G. Harrison, Hazetine, Henderson,  
Heister, Hoar, Howell, Hubley, Hunt, Hun-  
tington, Ingersoll, Jones, Richard M. John-  
son, Kilgore, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing,  
Lawrence, Lay, G. Lee, T. Lee, Leonard,  
Lincoln, Logan, Love, Lucas, Job Mann,  
William Mason, Sampson Mason, May,  
McCarty, McKenna, McKim, McLene,  
Miller, Milligan, Morgan, Muhlenberg,  
Page, Patterson, Dutee J. Pearce, Phelps,  
Phillips, Putts, John Reynolds, Joseph Rey-  
nolds, Ripley, Schenck, Seymour, Shinn,  
Sickles, Sloane, Spangler, Storer, Suther-  
land, Taylor, Thomas, John Thompson,  
Toucey, Turner, Vanderpool, Ward, Ward-  
well, Washington, Webster, E. Whittelsey  
and T. T. Whittelsey—105.

NAYS—Messrs. C. Allen, Beale, Bean,  
Beaumont, Bond, Bouldin, Bunch, J. Cal-  
houn, W. B. Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, G.  
Chambers, J. Chambers, Chapman, N. H.  
Claiborne, Coles, Comer, Craig, Gusman,  
Deberry, Dromgole, Dunlap, Everett, Fair-  
field, Forester, French, J. Garland, Grant-  
land, Graves, Grayson, Griffin, J. Hall,  
Harlan, Harlan, Hawes, Hawkins, Hayes,  
Hopkins, Huntsman, Wm. Jackson, Jarvis,  
Jenifer, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Lawler,  
Lewis, Loyall, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Martin,  
Moses, Mason, McKenna, McKim, Mont-  
gomery, Morris, Owens, Parker, Parks,  
Patton, F. Pierce, J. A. Pearce, Pettigrew,  
Peyton, Pinckney, Rencher, Roare, Robert-  
son, Rogers, A. S. Shepperd, Shields, Smith,  
Speight, Standefor, Talfierro, Towns, Un-  
derwood, Wagener, White, Lewis Williams,  
Sherrod Williams and Wise—82.

So the bill was passed.  
Mr. Pierce it will be seen, resisted to the  
last the great improvement then pro-  
posed; although the bill which encountered  
its opposition shortly afterwards re-  
ceived the sanction of President Jackson.—  
This is another of the instances which prove  
that though Mr. Pierce may for effect be  
dubbed "Young Hickory," the common-  
place cannot be regarded as derived from political  
identification with the true "Old Hickory."

At page 71 of Little & Brown's edition  
of the Public Statutes, we find that the act  
now referred to provided for the appropria-  
tion of not less than \$600,000 for the con-  
tinuation of the Cumberland Road as a na-  
tional work. Of this sum \$200,000 were  
appropriated for expenditure in Ohio, \$250,000  
for expenditure in Indiana, and \$150,000  
for expenditure in Illinois. Mr.  
Pierce's friends in these States will assuredly  
thank us for reminding them of these  
weighty reasons for enthusiasm in his be-  
half. They must feel under special obli-  
gations to one who never fought more valiantly  
or determinedly than when striving to  
place the great West in strict blockade by  
water and land.

That the Cumberland road is now, to a  
great extent, superseded by railroads and  
other routes of travel, is a point that does  
not at all affect the question. When Mr.  
Pierce voted against its continuation the  
road was regarded as an undertaking of na-  
tional importance, and was sustained for  
years subsequently, to the manifest advan-  
tage of the States through which it passed.  
As a national work, Mr. Pierce opposed it,  
just as he opposed national grants for the  
construction of harbors, or for the improve-  
ment of what were in 1836 almost the sole  
highways of our internal commerce.

**Backing Water.**  
"A life on the ocean wave,  
But—death on the inland sea!"

The Constitution does not confer upon the  
General Government the power to commence and  
carry on a general system of Internal Improvement."  
This is one of the new planks put into the  
Baltimore Locofoco platform for 1852, to  
make it broad enough to hold that party in  
the coming contest. No matter, if in this  
great interior, the real heart of a mighty Re-  
public, the great natural arteries of trade and  
commerce with its strong pulsation—the  
leeches of Locofocoism, who claim a super-  
visory attendance, proclaim that their patient  
must linger without hope—the baby must  
die. But the Northwest is no longer an infant,  
for the child, as it were, of yesterday,  
is the man of to-day—young and vigorous,  
with stalwart arm to parry blows when  
struck and strike back, too, if necessary.

There is no section of the country more  
vitaly interested in the improvement of  
Harbors and Rivers, than the North-West  
—the Lake border, alike, with the Missis-  
sippi's margin and its tributaries, but its  
vast amount of surplus must go down to the  
favored Atlantic coast for a market, travel-  
ing at every turn, forsooth, because Lococo-  
focism denies that it will not keep in repair  
the great natural and national highways of  
the country. The commerce of the Lake is  
bid to turn its sails at the voice of command,  
and those who go out upon these inland seas,  
in ships, to battle with the winds where they  
come with the hurricanes sweep to claim  
the treasure that is afloat, are coolly pointed  
to the strand from on shore—for there are  
no Harbors of safety for the mariner at hand  
—Locofocoism so decrees it! The steamers  
upon our Western rivers are pierced with  
snags or wrecked on sandbars before reach-  
ing their destination, with the immense  
wealth they carry, and when appeals are  
made for assistance from Congress, are ei-  
ther denied, or when listened to, have been  
ruthlessly met with the veto of Locofoco-  
ism!

The sense of this injustice to a command-  
ing public interest was so strong, that a  
few years ago, a Convention assembled in  
this city, the largest of its character ever  
held, to petition for redress, which numbered  
among its members representatives from all  
the political parties, and in a manner, it  
was thought, too plain to be misunderstood,  
poured their complaints into the ears of the  
rulers at Washington. But unfortunately,

although unanimous in the popular expres-  
sion of the thousands present, cheered by the  
approving sentiments of such men as  
Henry Clay, Silas Wright, Daniel Webster,  
Martin Van Buren, Thos. H. Benton, and  
other prominent and leading men of both  
parties, who addressed letters to that Con-  
vention, in favor of Harbor and River Im-  
provements, there was all the while a secret  
and concealed opposition busily at work to  
defeat the object—and appears that recent  
"circumstances" have now "put it out of the  
power" of the party to make the manifesta-  
tion publicly known—at least we should  
judge so from another resolution of the  
"Democratic Convention, wherein the spirit of  
the Veto Power is invoked to save 'the  
American people from a corrupting system  
of Internal Improvements.'"

A system, if system it is, that has re-  
ceived the sanction and endorsement of  
Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe,  
Jackson and Van Buren, who, believes, as  
is proven by their acts, that Congress had  
the power to commence and carry on works  
of Internal Improvement by making ap-  
propriations for them, is left for modern loco-  
focoism to discard because the policy of the  
South teaches it trembling to differ with the  
gray haired fathers of the Republic, when  
making a nomination for President.

How popular this new plank in the  
"Democratic" platform will prove, in the  
West, remains to be tested, though our ex-  
perience in life has taught us the lesson that  
as a general thing, men are very apt to be  
looking out for their own interests first—  
their party afterwards.—[Chicago Journal.

**Baltimore Platform.**

The following are the resolutions adopted  
by the Democratic convention, at the close  
of their proceedings at Baltimore:  
The committee on the platform submitted  
their report through Mr. Brown, of Tennes-  
see. It was read by Major French, as fol-  
lows:

Resolved, That the American Democracy  
place their trust in the intelligence, patriot-  
ism, and the discriminating justice of the  
American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a dis-  
tinctive feature of our political creed, which  
are proud to maintain before the world, as  
the great moral element in a form of govern-  
ment springing from and upheld by the  
people's will, and we contrast it with the  
creed and practice of federalism, under what-  
ever name or form, which seeks to pals-  
y the will of the constituent, and which con-  
ceives no imposture too monstrous for the  
public credulity.

Resolved, That entertaining these views,  
the Democratic party of this Union, through  
their delegates, assembled in a general con-  
vention of the States, coming together in a  
spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrine  
and faith of a free representative government,  
and appealing to their fellow citizens for the  
rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-  
assert before the American people, the de-  
claration of principles avowed by them, when  
on former occasions in general convention,  
they presented their candidate for the popu-  
lar suffrages—

1st. That the federal government is one of  
limited powers, derived solely from the con-  
stitution, and the grants of power made  
therein ought to be strictly construed by all  
the departments and agents of the govern-  
ment, and that it is inexpedient and dan-  
gerous to exercise doubtful constitutional pow-  
ers.

2d. That the constitution does not confer  
upon the general government the power to  
commence and carry on a general system of  
internal improvement.

3d. That the constitution does not confer  
authority upon the federal government, di-  
rectly or indirectly, to assume the debts of  
the several States contracted for local im-  
provements or other State purposes,  
nor would such assumption be just or expedi-  
ent.

4th. That justice and sound policy forbid  
the federal government to foster one branch  
of industry to the detriment of any other, or  
to cherish the interests of one portion to the  
injury of another portion of our common  
country; that each citizen, and every citi-  
zen, has a right to demand and insist upon  
an equality of rights and privileges, and to  
demand an ample protection of persons and  
property from domestic violence or foreign  
aggression.

5th. That it is the duty of every branch  
of the government to enforce and practice  
the most rigid economy in conducting our  
public affairs, and that no more revenue  
ought to be raised than is required to pay  
the necessary expenses of government for  
the gradual but certain extinction of the  
public debt.

6th. That Congress has no power to char-  
ter a National Bank—that we believe such  
an institution one of deadly hostility to the  
best interests of the country, dangerous to  
our republican institutions, and the liberty  
of the people, and calculated to place the  
business of the country within the control of  
a concentrated money power, and above the  
laws and the will of people, and the results  
of Democratic legislation in this and all other  
measures upon which issues have been made  
between the two political parties of the  
country, have demonstrated to candid and  
practical men of all parties, their soundness,  
safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7th. That the separation of the monies of  
the government from banking institutions,  
is indispensable for the safety of the funds  
of the government and the rights of the peo-  
ple. That the liberal principles embodied  
by Jefferson in the Declaration of Indepen-  
dence and sanctioned in the Constitution,  
which makes ours the land of liberty, and  
the asylum of the oppressed of every nation,  
have ever been cardinal principles in the  
Democratic faith, and every attempt to  
abridge the privilege of becoming citizens  
and the owners of soil among us, ought to

be resisted with the same spirit which  
swept the alien and sedition laws from our  
statute book.

8th. That Congress has no power under  
the constitution, to interfere with or control  
the domestic institution of the several States,  
and that such States are the sole and proper  
judges of everything appertaining to their  
own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution;  
that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others,  
made to induce Congress to interfere with  
questions of slavery, or to take incipient  
steps in relation thereto, are calculated to  
lead to the most alarming and dangerous  
consequences, and that all such efforts have  
an inevitable tendency to diminish the hap-<